

THE DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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AUDITOR MOORE may succeed in getting himself heartily detested by his colleagues in the state house because of his strict business methods, but his work is appreciated by the people who put him in office.

WITH James North at the head of the United States collector's office and John J. Mattes as earnest envoy extraordinary to Germany, there will be two vacancies in the state senate, which the voters of Platte and Otoe counties will be called upon to fill in November.

THE strike of the coal miners in Kansas is spreading gradually. The zinc smelters of Pittsburg, in that state, have been compelled to shut down and distress and privation are rapidly beginning to assert themselves. Popular sentiment continues with the strikers.

THE new liquor law of Michigan places drunkenness in the catalogue of curable diseases and every offender may, if he elects, be subjected to the bichloride of gold cure at the expense of the county in which he lives. The experiment will be watched with interest by the students of social problems.

THE attorney general of Kansas having an up-hill job in compelling the corporations to obey the laws recently enacted for their regulation. The impunity with which the corporations ignore the laws and defy the authorities is one of the most serious things with which a popular self-government is confronted.

AMBITIOUS democratic patriots who have set their hearts upon civilizing the red man's agents and accumulating a fortune in four years on a salary of \$1,500 per annum have experienced inexpressible disgust over the intrusion of twenty West Pointers into the provinces of Poor Lo, and a revolt of the flesh pot brigade is imminent.

THE new revenue collector has also put a white house padlock on his ante-room door. He sees President Cleveland and goes him one better. He not only declines to see applicants for deputyships, but proclaims that he cannot at present answer written applications.

A GREAT many lively towns in Nebraska will suffer inconvenience on account of the wave of retrenchment which has struck the Union Pacific and B. & M. headquarters. Passenger train service has been suspended on all branch lines of both systems and all freight trains each way is the daily allowance. Still the people along these branch lines will prefer reduced rates to upholstered seats, always providing that they get the reduced rates.

THE Illinois legislature has submitted to the voters of that state a proposition to call a constitutional convention. The Illinois constitution served as a model for the present constitution of Nebraska and in many respects it was the most comprehensive fundamental law that has been framed by any of the states after the adoption of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution. If Illinois has outgrown her constitution Nebraska must ere long reconstruct her people's charter. It is only a question by what method this reconstruction can be effected in the shortest time for the least money.

THE State Board of Public Lands and Buildings has not yet decided whether Mosher's assignment of the penitentiary lease to Dorgan is or is not valid. It is understood, however, that Mosher has been receiving the \$4,000 a month from the state in payment for the care and feeding of the convicts. If so, this money can be classed as the legitimate assets of the self-convicted bank president. In this connection it will be well to recall the recent decision of the supreme court in the case of the state vs. the Kearney Savings bank, the essential point of which is as follows: "In winding up the affairs of an insolvent bank under the statutes of this state, the receiver of such bank, when so authorized by this court, may take such steps as shall be necessary to enable him to secure possession of the assets of such bank, or their value."

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

The action of the New York Clearing House association in deciding to issue loan certificates to relieve the pressure of the financial situation had an immediate reassuring effect upon the country. It operated as a tonic to confidence and its invigorating influence was felt at once throughout the entire financial system. The moment the great moneyed institutions of New York proclaimed, as they had done two or three times before, that they would stand together for mutual help and protection, financial interests everywhere felt that the peril would be lifted over. Apprehension and distrust gave place to a calmer and more rational view of things. The action of the New York Clearing House association was not absolutely necessary, since no certificates have been issued or called for, but it served the purpose of strengthening confidence all along the line, and this was really all that was needed.

There have undoubtedly been some substantial reasons for the financial distrust, but there has been no occasion for the extreme lack of public confidence that has been manifested. As the Philadelphia Ledger will say, the country was never so rich as at present; its commerce, its industries, its agriculture, are all fairly prosperous, and the best indication of all that the existing depression is likely to be but a transient incident to be found in the general employment of labor and the continued stability of wage rates. Any intelligent study of the conditions which insure material progress and prosperity must carry the conviction that there is no good ground for apprehending financial disaster. The evidence is that our banking institutions as a whole are sound and fully entitled to public confidence. It may be well to observe in this connection that while the public is asked to have confidence in the banks those institutions have a most important duty to perform. It is well to be conservative and careful, but the banks can do more than any agency other to restore confidence by affording judicious help to all legitimate business, by maintaining the credit of their customers, and by using their power to keep the machinery of trade in operation. This is their principal function and in its proper performance the banks can do a great deal to restore and maintain confidence.

BOIES FOR A THIRD TERM.

Iowa will elect state officers and members of the legislature next November and an earnest, vigorous and interesting contest between the political parties for the control of the state is assured. Iowa, it need hardly be said, is still debatable ground in a state election, although it gave a republican plurality at the last presidential election of 23,728. The democrats elected their candidate for governor in 1889 by a plurality of 6,523, prohibition being the leading issue, and re-elected him in 1891, increasing the plurality to 8,216, the same issue predominating. They failed, however, to carry the legislature in either of those years and therefore the prohibition issue continues undisposed of with the probability that it will play a leading part in the campaign of this year. Another thing that will give this year's election added interest is the fact that the legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to United States Senator James F. Wilson, whose term expires March 3, 1895.

It is understood that Governor Boies will be urged to accept the nomination for a third term. According to report he has been desirous to give way to some one else who may aspire to the governorship and to enter the race for the United States senate in case the democrats should carry the legislature, but it is understood to be the unanimous opinion of the democratic state committee, after a thorough canvass of the situation, that Governor Boies should stand as a candidate for re-election, and if such is the case it is possible that he will accede to a demand which doubtless represents the wish of a very large majority of the democrats of Iowa. There is just one consideration that may deter him, and that is the question whether accepting a third nomination for governor could interfere with his chances of going to the national senate should his party get the legislature. There are several ways of looking at this. It is unquestionably true that Governor Boies is by far the strongest man in his party in Iowa, and that as a candidate for either governor or senator he will encounter no serious opposition, but can he maintain his strength and be at the same time a candidate for both offices? Can he, for example, successfully play virtually the same sort of game that David Bennett Hill played in New York? Can he be elected governor for the national senate, with some one else at the head of the state ticket, it is quite possible that Governor Boies would be a more potent force in the campaign than if he were again a candidate for governor with the understanding that if the democrats obtained control of the legislature he should expect to go to the senate. Few men are so great as political leaders that they can ask so much of their party without incurring objections damaging to their strength and to the party, and it is not certain that Governor Boies is one such. That he has a very firm hold upon the respect and confidence of his partisans is not to be doubted, but even such a man may give offense to some by an exhibition of political greed. It is to be presumed, therefore, that Governor Boies will carefully consider whether his political future will be best benefited by again running for governor with the condition that he shall be transferred to Washington, if his party has the power to do so, or by being a candidate for only one of the offices with which his name is associated.

It must be frankly admitted that Governor Boies has made a creditable record, and as the democrats of Iowa probably have no objection to a third term there is no reason to doubt that if he should be again nominated he would command the full strength of the party and possibly something more. Perhaps he would again prove himself to be the most

formidable candidate the democrats could name, but at any rate the republicans of Iowa may well understand that in order to beat any popular democratic candidate for governor this year they must select the very best man they have. None of the men who have been dead weights on the party in the past and who are mainly responsible for its mistakes, especially the crowning one of prohibition, will do to lead the republican battle in 1893. Some of these are being talked of and the quicker they are discarded the better for the party. They never have been any use to it and they never can be, for the reason that they are politicians for revenue only.

PROHIBITIVE OIL RATES.

The rich oil fields of Wyoming have been awaiting transportation facilities, the only factor lacking to make possible one of the great industries of that state. There are men in Omaha who have known for years that the oil product of Wyoming will in time supply the demands of the northwest. But the item of transportation has been so great that Wyoming oil could not compete with the Pennsylvania product. The railroads have, however, touched the oil fields of our neighboring state, which has the past year given impetus to the oil industry. The Pennsylvania Oil company has recently invested \$60,000 in its wells and is more than satisfied with results, so far as product is concerned. The company is prepared now to ship 600 barrels of lubricating oil per month, and to sink a dozen more wells during the summer. Samples of this oil have been sent east and the demand is more than equal to the supply.

But, the railroads have put in force a tariff that is prohibitive. It is out of all proportion to the tariffs on wool and live stock which are the chief products of Wyoming. For instance, the carload rate on cattle from Casper to Chicago is \$110 while on oil it is \$37. Yet the rate on a carload of wool from Casper to New York, nearly twice the distance to Chicago, is but \$220.50. The railroad managers have been made aware of the fact that at least 600 barrels of oil per month would be shipped from Casper if the rate were reasonable and that the output can be doubled within six months. The managers know that this industry would be pushed to mammoth proportions if the railroads would show any disposition to foster it. The outrageous tariff they have put upon oil is stifling an industry which might be made to bring fabulous wealth to Wyoming. It is fair to assume that the railroad managers know all this much better than do the BEE or the people of Wyoming. Railroads are built for the business of shipping freight, and under ordinary conditions they want all they can get. But the commodity which surround the oil industry of Wyoming are not ordinary. When THE BEE recently declared that the oil fields of that state would be opened when the Standard Oil company got ready to permit it, and not before, it did not hit wide of the mark.

It is a crying shame that the baneful influence of a great oil octopus can reach into the wilds of Wyoming and crush all this much better than do the BEE or the people of Wyoming. Railroads are built for the business of shipping freight, and under ordinary conditions they want all they can get. But the commodity which surround the oil industry of Wyoming are not ordinary. When THE BEE recently declared that the oil fields of that state would be opened when the Standard Oil company got ready to permit it, and not before, it did not hit wide of the mark.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

It is already apparent that the Ohio campaign this year will command general interest. The prospects of the parties in that state are being discussed with a more than ordinary manifestation of interest for an off year, and the possible effect of the success of one or the other on the future of the parties in the country is receiving consideration. The source of this interest is of course in the republican candidate, who is regarded, perhaps to a greater extent than any other man in the country, as representing the republican side of the principal issue between the two great parties, and in this relation as a possible candidate of his party in the next presidential election. It is generally conceded that if Governor McKinley is re-elected next November he will be likely to occupy a very conspicuous place among those whose names the next republican national convention will be called upon to consider, while the endorsement of the policy he represents which his re-election would imply would probably serve as a stimulus to the party generally. It is plain that it will be impossible to keep the tariff question out of the campaign, and the result of the election will be construed as an expression of the people of Ohio upon this issue. If McKinley is beaten it will make a more or less decided impression upon the country unfavorable to the policy he represents. His success would strengthen the advocates of protection and might exert a considerable influence upon the course of congress and the administration with reference to the revision of the tariff. With any other man than McKinley heading the republican ticket the election would have no special interest. He gives it commanding importance and significance.

It would seem that the democrats are likely to be a good deal perplexed in the matter of selecting a standard bearer. There are candidates enough, but no one of them quite meets the requirements of the situation. Ex-Governor Campbell, who has been persuaded that he should not refuse to become a candidate, perhaps has the best chance of being nominated, but it is a question whether he could unite and harmonize the party, his one term as governor having made him some bitter enemies. Neal, the author of the plank in the democratic national platform which declares protection unconstitutional, a fraud and a robbery, appears to have a considerable following, and he naturally feels that he deserves recognition for what he did at Chicago, believing of

course, that it had more to do with democratic success in 1892 than anything else. He is very much in earnest in his desire to be a candidate and will probably make a strong showing in the convention. Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd is being talked of for the gubernatorial nomination, but while his nomination would be logical he is so radical a free trader that the party will hardly dare to nominate him. There is the same objection to Congressman Tom Johnson, who has been twice elected from the Cleveland district, notwithstanding the fact of his being a single tax and free trade advocate. There are at least half a dozen other aspirants, none of whom are wholly available. The democrats do not propose to have a long campaign. They will hold their convention in August and probably will not begin their campaign before September. It is possible that the earlier organization of the republicans may give them some advantage, but the democrats will have ample time in two months to do their fighting.

NOTWITHSTANDING that most of the arable land in possession of the government open to citizen occupation has already been taken up there yet remain nearly a billion acres which have not been disposed of. To be exact the total number is 996,116,383 acres, of which about 369,529,000 are located in Alaska and 576,586,783 in the states and territories. These are the figures afforded by the Drovers' Journal in a late editorial. Certain portions of this large area are well suited for settlement, a good portion of it is reclaimable either by irrigation or drainage, while other portions of it are inaccessible mountain regions. A large portion of this is that yet unsurveyed in the Arctic cold region of Alaska. Of these public lands, exclusive of the military and Indian reservations that may be within their borders, Montana alone has 74,533,143 acres, New Mexico, 54,720,853 and California has approximately similar vast areas. But most of them have more or less unoccupied territory. Mississippi has 978,418 acres, Michigan 774,232, and Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and Alabama areas between these figures.

HON. JAMES NORTH, a rock-ribbed democrat who worked harder than any other state senator for the defeat of the maximum railroad freight bill in the late legislature, was appointed internal revenue collector by President Cleveland. Mr. C. D. Casper, the veteran democratic editor, who has done more honest work for his party the past year than North has done in a life time was a candidate for the postmastership at David City. He worked for the maximum rate bill and for the impeachment of members of the State Board of Transportation who are mere puppets of the railway managers. The president turned him down, however, by appointing J. A. Cook postmaster at David City. The inference is that democrats who have the hardihood to oppose corporations can expect nothing of the democratic administration.

NO SOONER had Judge Davis announced his intention to resign from the district bench than the inevitable petition commenced to circulate. Down in the District of Columbia the candidate petition is known only to history. It is a hoodoo. Governor Crouse has been in official life in Washington and knows what a petition is worth. It seems to us that the time has come in Omaha for a vacant judgeship to seek the man, and not the man the judgeship. However, the recent appointments made to the bench in this district indicate that Governor Crouse is not influenced by voluminous petitions.

Send On the Advertiser. Buffalo Express (rep). The truth of the matter is that Thomas C. Platt is dead, but he doesn't know it.

An Absurd Notion. Memphis Av Lanche (dep). Some foolish persons are talking about Mr. Cleveland being a candidate for president again in 1896. It is absurd. He may, however great or good, could be president of this country for three terms.

Give the Boys a Crumb. New York Commercial. It is well enough for the republican leaders to give dinners to themselves, but it will not do to altogether overlook the great army of workers who do not pose as leaders. For these a sickle should at least be placed on the window sill.

Pressure of the Thing. Chicago Tribune. Hon. Horace E. Hoar, having succeeded in persuading himself that he does not want to be governor of Iowa another term, is now firmly bracing himself to resist the pressure he is confident will be brought to bear to induce him to change his mind.

A Queer Combination. Detroit Tribune. It is stated that a recently good authority that the populists and prohibitionists of Iowa will fuse in the coming state election there. Of course the two parties haven't a chance in the world. The populists in common sense—they are merely adopting each other's principles of hand for the highly laudable purpose of defeating the old parties.

Causless Raids on Banks. The impulse which leads to runs on banks is, in the vast majority of cases, entirely causless. In times like the present, when financial conditions are less favorable than ordinary, a word spoken without thought reflecting on the solvency of a bank may start a rush of depositors on the institution concerned. The alarm spreads like a prairie fire, will quickly communicate to the depositors of other banks in the same place and a panic seizes the community, which, being fed by the mad and general run, it is in this exigency that the wisdom of the enforcement of the time rule (of savings banks) becomes apparent. The general run of the United States and whose law writings have found a place in almost every law office in the United States. Let the people reward such honesty. The subsidies of the great press of the state have already commenced their work to overthrow him. He will not do their bidding. They have no use for him. Let the populists hold an early convention nominate Judge Maxwell by acclamation and the people of all parties who desire to see partisan trickery and railroad jobbery banished from our courts will elect him by 25,000 majority.

BLASPHEMOUS FROM HAN'S HORN. A good man has no quarrel with the truth. No sermon is dull that cuts the conscience. The lazier a man is, the more he claims to be a student of the bible. A lie can run fast, but the feet of truth never slip. A doubt is the heaviest thing man ever tried to lift. Give some people money enough, and they will treat themselves to death. If the devil couldn't hide his face behind a mask, he would never leave the pit. Culture may sandpaper and polish, but it cannot change the grain or the wood. The charity that begins at home and stays at home, generally dies of heart failure. What we take to be trouble would often be welcomed as a friend if we could but see its face. There are people who never have a kind word to say to the living who are always praying for the dead. How long could an angel preserve his purity and go in society that some church members consider good. Had Lots of Money. CLEVELAND, June 18.—The Lake County bank at Painesville, O., which was forced to close last week because of a run was solvent. A statement shows that the assets were \$450,000; liabilities \$300,000.

alcal intact, while the banks will keep themselves from new losses and loss, and protect the business community from embarrassment and injury.

A Contemptible Object. Indianapolis News. Mr. William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York and now of London, has written an article entitled "The World's Fair," in which he expresses an Englishman's opinion on the exposition "is asking too much of his curiosity and too little of his common sense."

Not as Hard as It Looks. Chicago Inter Ocean. "People who are growing over 'hard times' and 'the oppressed working millions' must state the fact that the statistics show \$1,700,000,000 in savings banks in the United States. That it is mainly the small savings of the working multitude is also true, every working man's savings bank is better than the financial condition of the country than any oracle. That miserable 'the man with the little dinner' party, who would hardly advise any one to go 'A' denationalized and Anglicized American is a very contemptible object.

Protection and shipbuilding. Philadelphia Bulletin. No one in this vicinity can contemplate the report of what is going on at Cramps' shipyard without a thrill of pride over the fact that the Clyde line has a monopoly on this business. The company now holds contracts with the government for seven new battleships and cruisers. For these they will pay the very large sum of \$20,000,000. The employment of 4,000 hands at the yards, each of whom is paid American wages; out, aside from this, the marvelous increase in the number of vessels being built, is an even deeper meaning. Free traders of the Wattersworth school, representing, as they do, the franker element on that side of the question, would have the protection of the system which they want removed. Their argument is that it is no longer required. But they, in common with the advocates of protection, are wrong. That without protection the Clyde would still be the greatest shipbuilding center and would possibly have made every one of the vessels which it has built. No other shipbuilding system which brings such plants as theirs to such a state of development needs no other defense.

IMPEACHMENT AFTERSHOCKS. Norfolk Journal: The Journal is pleased to note that a good many republican newspapers in this part of the state are not ready to condone the lax business methods of the republican state officials. The republican party must condemn and punish the wrong-doers within its ranks if it expects to regain its once strong hold on popular favor.

Schuyler Quill: The decision is a disgrace to the state and virtually opens the doors in all state institutions for the grossest corruption. It passes lightly over negligence of duty, which allowed the state to be robbed of thousands of dollars, and virtually says to the officials that they may go and do likewise. It is a disgrace to the state and virtually opens the doors in all state institutions for the grossest corruption. It passes lightly over negligence of duty, which allowed the state to be robbed of thousands of dollars, and virtually says to the officials that they may go and do likewise. It is a disgrace to the state and virtually opens the doors in all state institutions for the grossest corruption. It passes lightly over negligence of duty, which allowed the state to be robbed of thousands of dollars, and virtually says to the officials that they may go and do likewise.

York Democrat: The time will come when the opinion of Judge Maxwell will be looked upon as a sound law. The majority opinion of the court written by Judge Post is a veritable guilty libel. No one can read it carefully and say that it vindicates the respondents, but on the other hand finds that the legislature would have brought the suit to acquit them. It is as pretty a case of "Yes, boys, you did it, but we will let you off this time" as any more, please.

Greely Citizen: Normal and Post acquitted the accused while Chief Justice Maxwell decides that every charge in the specifications has been proven and the respondents are guilty as charged. This will not be a surprise to many. The judgment of that venerable jurist, Maxwell, who has been on the supreme bench for twenty years and whose constitution of law has always been regarded as correct, will be taken by the great masses of the people as the only valid foundation on the law and evidence of the case which should have been given. But the action of the majority of the court could not be expected to be anything but a general acquiescence in the manner of their election. When a successor was to be nominated for Judge Reese's place, Greely county elected a Reese delegate with D. E. Hall—Reese's old neighbor and neighbor—at the head. A few hours after the delegation had been selected the B. & M. attorney at this place received a telegram from the general assembly at Lincoln to get a Normal delegation. It was too late, but the B. & M. attorney at this place secretly secured the proxies of every delegate to that convention, and that of Mr. Hall and cast them for Judge Normal. When a man is nominated and elected by such methods and influence it is not surprising that he should yield to the influence which created him and cast his vote with that other railroad judge, Post. But the people will enter into the highest degree of respect and admiration for that great lawyer, Maxwell, whose disesteemed opinion in the Boyd-Thayer case was made the majority opinion by the supreme court of the United States and whose law writings have found a place in almost every law office in the United States. Let the people reward such honesty. The subsidies of the great press of the state have already commenced their work to overthrow him. He will not do their bidding. They have no use for him. Let the populists hold an early convention nominate Judge Maxwell by acclamation and the people of all parties who desire to see partisan trickery and railroad jobbery banished from our courts will elect him by 25,000 majority.

THE JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1893. Norfolk Journal: The republican party may as well face the music. It must either nominate Samuel Maxwell or see a popular elector to the supreme bench next November.

Schuyler Herald: Chief Justice Maxwell is growing in popular favor in every quarter except among the ring republicans of the state. They are using every effort to kill him off, but they will not succeed. The people of Nebraska honor him and they will not allow him to be defeated and forced to retire from his high position by a lot of corrupt bootlickers.

Holdrege Citizen: The friends of the state officers who managed to escape impeachment are still busy in planning to accomplish the defeat of the renomination of Judge Maxwell this fall. If the convention allows those men who have done so much to bring disaster on the republican party to dictate whom the party shall nominate for supreme judge they deserve to be defeated this fall. Without saying whether the officials were guilty as charged in the impeachment or not, it is evident they should not be followed in the future, for if the decision of the supreme court means anything it means that those officials are lacking in business qualifications and judgment.

Wayne Democrat: Maxwell has made his renomination sure at the hands of the independents.—Winnon Chronicle. Neither the republicans nor the independents renominate him; the latter because they have candidates of their own, and the former because they will not stretch the law and strain the constitution for the benefit of the party and the railroads. Witnesses, ex-Judge Reese, who was shamed to resign for a railroad attorney, because Reese was known to be in sympathy with the people in their crusade for lower freight rates. Judge Maxwell will never be elected because the bosses of his party will never permit his renomination.

Hastings Tribune (railroad republican): What about the successor to Judge Maxwell who will take his place? Will he be nominated and re-elected by the republicans? He is an honest and capable old gentleman—somehow sensible on account of age—a man who will take his place honestly and will care to look out for the judge. He is a good lawyer, a learned man and venerable as a politician. The straightout democrats are not in the mood to elect Hastings, who is of the Fourth district, and Broady is being mentioned. The independents are likely to either go to Beatrice or come to Hastings for their election. If there are no girls in nomination John M. Ryan they would do something of which they would feel proud and have the satisfaction that no able man was overlooked. They would have a candidate in full sympathy with their principal purposes and on whom they could rely for support in every trying ordeal, and one who would command the respect of the people of all parties.

SIGHTS AT THE FAIR. The manuscript of "Ben Hur" is shown in the Harper brothers' exhibit at the World's Fair.

The generations of the Adams family have been rocked in a cradle shown in the Massachusetts building.

Silver drinking cups were furnished to all the silver fountains in the Idaho building by the ladies of the state.

A series of swimming exhibitions in the grand basin is to be given during the season. The best swimmers in the world will be invited.

Washington's headquarters at Morristown is faithfully reproduced in the state building erected by New Jersey. It is stored with revolutionary relics.

The Orange Free state exhibits in the Agricultural building 500 diamonds, worth \$12,000, which were gathered in one day from one of the mines in its territory.

A young woman who went to the World's Fair to see the exhibits, was asked by a chair remarked to a friend: "I never saw so many cripples before in my life!"

The man who buys his 5-cent cigar on the grounds must not forget that 14 cents goes to the exposition and about 3 cents to pay expenses and profits, leaving but 2 cents as the wholesale price of the cigar, and they taste that way.

There is a candy-making machine in the Machinery building and it is kept in active operation. One can see how the candy is mixed, boiled, stirred, cooled and cut into ornate shapes. If there are girls in the vicinity he can also see how it is eaten.

Nothing in the way of exhibits is attracting more attention than those of canned fruits and jellies in the Horticulture building. Every state represented has contributed something in this line and the effect is marvelous. Women are particularly interested and there are always crowds around the sections containing them.

Mexico is favored with a wild cotton which answers the purposes of cloth manufacture quite well, except that it is off color, being a dark and dirty gray. It grows on bushes two to four feet in height. The wild cotton has been introduced and is now extensively cultivated. A large bale of it and specimens of the plants themselves are on exhibition.

The Mexicans appear to be adepts in the manufacture of liquors, most of them intoxicating. Nearly every kind of plant in the country will produce a distinctive drink. Some of the liquors look like pure alcohol, but others have the consistency and color of cream. The best brandy is extracted from the mezquite plant, corresponding with our sweet briar. It is said to taste like American whisky and harbor as many kinds of demerits. Intoxicants are also extracted from the orange, lemon, apple, pear and peach. A plant known as tegula makes the most famous liquor. It is dried, crushed and fermented with corn like pulque is the everyday drink, but as this does not "keep," samples could not be brought. Specimens from the plant from which it is obtained are to be seen.

One conclusion is fairly established by the Borden case: Lizzie is having a trying time. Additional fast mail service is to be inaugurated from St. Louis to the north and east this week.

A Montana Montanion challenges the government to execute the Geary law. He is anxious to return to the Flowery Kingdom at somebody else's expense.

One noticeable feature of the German election is the absence of "plurality" Majorities rule, provided they jibe with the plans of the majority class's expense.

Miss Minnehaha, an Indian woman, is a trained nurse in the New York Woman's hospital, and this namesake of Longfellow's Dakota heroine is said to be one of the best in the institution.

Having decided that the Montana silver status is low-legged, who is there among the polished occupants of the front row ready to make a fortune that the original of the model is not shapely?

The Century club of New York proposes erecting in Central park a statue of William Cullen Bryant. The site is peculiarly appropriate for memorial of the distinguished author of "Thanatopsis."

The venerable Robert C. Winthrop, whom Massachusetts considers her most distinguished citizen, is one of the summer visitors at Nahant. Though he has recently passed his eighty-fourth birthday, he is still hale and hearty.

The galkwar of Baroda, the boohoo of Lucknow, the nawal of Kanpur, the yaboo of Jabore and the galoot of Timbuctoo, are seriously considering a visit to the World's Fair. Several sections of the footstool are yet to be heard from.

When the Berlin sea arbitration shall have been finished ex-Secretary and Mrs. J. W. Foster will make a tour of the world, proceeding eastward from Paris, where they will be met by their youngest daughter and her husband, who are with them in Paris.

Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag, is buried in Mount Moriah cemetery, Philadelphia. At the time Betsy made the flag in 1777, by the direction of a committee appointed by congress of which General Washington was chairman, she kept a little shop on Arch street, below Third.

One of the most interesting periods of Lord Salisbury's life was the year he spent in the Australian gold fields when a youth. He received a letter from a soldier in a gold digger, cooking his own food, doing his own laundry work, and accumulating himself generally to the free and unconventional life of the gold fields.

The Rev. Ira J. Chase, late governor of Indiana, has had a variegated career in the forty-seven years of his life. He has been successively a school teacher, a soldier in the Illinois regiment during the war, a clergyman of the Disciples church in Illinois, Department commander of the Grand Army in that state, lieutenant governor of Indiana, succeeding to the governorship on the death of Governor Hoey, and frequently preaching where he held that office. He failed of election to succeed his late autumn gold digger, cooking his own food, doing his own laundry work, and accumulating himself generally to the free and unconventional life of the gold fields.

WINNINGS OF WIT.

"Put up your wiper; I have the drop on you," chirruped Old Sol to the perspiring multitude.

Lowell Courier: The neck of time this month is the picnic.

Elmira Gazette: No horse ever goes so fast as the money you put on it.

Washington Star: "One ob de penalties of greatness," said Uncle Eben, "is to be spotted with conspicuous every time yer makes ob food ob press."

Troy Press: There is one thing about the blind man. He never shows on sight.

Boston Courier: "The pair crop is not a failure," said the dromaine as he pocketed another wedding fee.

Detroit Tribune: Friend—You don't take any notice in the summer, I suppose? I mean—Well, no; that's when I have my linings, you know.

Philadelphia Times: It's a proof of talent so far as it goes, that favoring, some local celebrities have succeeded in catching a curious smile on the face of the community.

Atlanta Constitution: "Papa, how is this world divided?" Well, my son, I've forgotten now it used to be, but at present it's three-fourths ocean and the balance summer hotel."

Washington Star: "Dr. Boggles seems to be a very prominent man in this community," said the visitor. "Yes," replied the host, "he's one of the pillars of society."

A POPULAR TREMBLE. Kansas City Journal. "The weather's so depressing. With the heat and the sun and the up-casting. Said he, 'What shall I treat you?' Can you suggest a theme?" And then her face did beam: "I think, in the quietude, 'You might treat on ice cream.'"

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